TRADE WITH MEXICO.

Mr. George S. Bowen on the Objects of the Commercial Excursion.

MINISTER FOSTER'S CHICAGO LETTER.

Cross-Purposes Marring the Programme of October

IS THERE A WAR POLICY?

A HERALD reporter called vesterday on Mr. George S. Bowen, of Chicago, who has organized the American Industrial Deputation to Mexico, which is now visiting the land of Anahuac, with the object of learning his views regarding the prospect of creating intimate commercial relations with the sister Republic. In the course of conversation Mr. Bowen made the following statements in reply to the reporter's

Mr. Bowen, how did you come to organize this excursion to Mexico?"

"Briefly, in this way:-In May, 1878, I called the manufacturers of Chicago together for organization, and I discovered that they had produced during the previous year more than \$200,000,000 worth of manufactured goods, and that they had a capacity that the present markets were unable to consume and pay for those goods, and my attensumer of large amounts of our agricultural imwoollen fabrics and our jewelry and glassware. I also observed that in the entire Republic of Mexico there were only about three hundred miles of railroad to ac-commodate a population of 11,000,000 people, and it occurred to me that a visit of some of our leading manufacturers to Mexico, with a view to discover their wants and the ability to supply them, would result in a friendly interchange of commerce most desirable to both nations. It was that thought that induced the invitation to Senor Zamacona, the Mexican Min-ister at Washington, to visit Chicago for the purpose of examining our manufacturing and mercantile es-tablishments, in order that he might see our capacity or manufacturing and supplying his people with those articles which they most largely consume, and also to explain to the people of the Northwest the ex-

et condition of Mexico and the Mexicans.
"He made that visit, as you are aware, and expressed himself as greatly pleased and instructed by it, and greatly in favor of the proposed visit of the industrial deputation, who are now in Mexico. Through his earnest endeavors arrangements were made for the free introduction of samples of these goods into Mexico, and his government made a generous appropriation for the entertainment of the deputation while in Mexico."

How was the deputation gotten together?"

"In October last a circular was sent to manufac-turers all over the country giving them the details of the proposed trip and its object—the establishment of closer commercial relations with Mexico—to which a very cordial response was made by the manufac-turers, evincing by the hundreds of letters received a deep interest in the new market about to be opened. Being assured that a sufficient number would under take the journey to warrant the trip negotiations were opened with the Illinois Central Railroad and ts connections, whom we found thoroughly in accord with the project and to whom we are greatly indebted. This is true, also, of the Iron Mountain and the Texas and Pacific lines. We were also met in a fair spirit by the Alexandre steamship line and most generously considered by the Vera Cruz and Mexican Railway Company. It was our original purpose to a barwar of Gelvester, making it the short pose to go by way of Galveston, making it the short line; but we were unable to make any arrangements Northern Railway of Texas, for the transportation of somewhat remarkable, in contrast to the hearty good will displayed by the other lines. It was, however decided to issue our tickets by way of New Orleans, and through the politeness of Mr. Zamacona, for the Alexandre steamship to run direct to Vera Cruz, omitting her stops at way ports in order to save time, and the price of the tickets was fixed at \$150 for the

"In the meantime, as chairman of the Committee on Invitations to the reception to Minister Zanuacona in Chicago, I had extended an invitation to John W. Foster, Chited States Minister at Mexico, to attend this reception, and accompanied it by a letter briefly setting forth our purpose and requesting his views on the desirability of opening commercial relations with the control of the president of the Manufacturer's Association of the Northwest, in whose name the invitation was sent, but instead of being sent to him it was forwarded to the State Department at Washington, as it subsequently transpired. The first I heard of this letter it was printed in garbied sections in the Chicago Tribune of November 22, 1878, having been telegraphed from Washington to that sheet, the effort being on the part of those interested in its publication to dissuade or discourage parties who had contemplated taking the trip to Macie or can dispersive were usafe in Mexico; that subsidies granted by the Mexica government for the construction of railroads were not paid; that Mexico was so impovertished by revolutions that they were utterly unable to undertake any great work of public importance; that the railway from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, 263 miles in length and costing \$27,000,000, has never paid over five percent; that Mexico owes Europe a large bonded debt. He specially refers to the Mexican interfirs as being wery objectionable, and he also expresses the opinion that American merchants are substantially unique for the possible trade with the people of Mexico was entertained in this country, and he cites many cases of robbery and victumity, and he cites many cases of robbery and victumity, and he cites many cases of robbers and victumity, and he cites many cases of robbers and victumity, and he cites many cases of robbers with the people of Mexico was entertained in this country, and he cites many cases of robbers with the people of the leading manufacturers of this country; but after the publication refered to the manufac

speculators, for a very few millions. On this enormous sum Mexico has regularly paid the interest and subsidy until recently, when a question was raised in regard to the settlement of some accounts between the government and the railroad company, and on that account, and that only, has the payment been withheld. 'Mr. Foster,' says Mr. Zamacona, 'refers to the insecurity in Mexico of life and property. His was of reasoning on this point, as on some others, seems to me decettful. That is to say, to pick up some isolated facts and to arrive at a general conclusion. Everybody who reads the chronicle of crime in Mexico and in the United States—where such a security of life and property is enjoyed—would be inclined to conclude by this comparison that life and property are extremely insecure in this country. If they would read the reports which daily occupy about one page of the New York Herala in regard to murders, outrages, highway robberies and the stealing of dead bodies perhaps somebody would be inclined to form the opinion that not only the living but the dead are robbed. That would be a most incorrect and illogical way of reasoning. Of course we have not enjoyed, on account of our political agitations, the blessing of such security as the American people have enjoyed, but I protest, with the sincerity of an honest man, that in Mexico, especially in Central Mexico, where our principal railroads, we enjoy now complete security, and it could not be explained otherwise. The very fact that a large number of French, Spanish, Italian and English merchants are established there and doing a large business and making large fortunes proves this. The German, French, English and Spanish in Mexico represent a far larger interest there than the American people.

"In this letter Mr. Zamacona refutes every statement made by Mr. Foster in the same way.

Admers on the Encursion.

"On account of the effect of Mr. Foster's letter it became necessary to defer the departure of the deputations to Mexico from the 2d of December last un

tion just before they left their homes for the rendezvous at Chicago.

"The party left on time, as you know, but I was obliged to leave them suddenly at Jackson, Tenn., owing to a telegram requiring my immediate presence in New York on a matter of personal business too urgent to be neglected. After I had despatched that in New York my attention was turned to inquiring a little into the reasons for the difficulties which had beset us and the obstacles which were thrown in our way in organizing this excursion.

"First—Why did Mr. Hoxie, of the International Railroad of Texas, refuse to prorate with the other

our way in organizing this excursion.

"First—Why did Mr. Hoxie, of the International Railroad of Texas, refuse to prorate with the other roads to take us to Galveston?

"Second—Why did Mr. Foster's letter throw cold water on the scheme, and why was it sent to the State Department and by them furnished for public action to the Chicago Tribme?

"Third—Why was the letter mailed by some unknown person to the deputation in pamphlet form with the evident desire to deter them from :naking the trip?

AFRICANS IN THE WOODFILE?

known person to the deputation in pamiphlet form with the evident desire to deter them from 'making the trip?

"My inquiries resulted in cicaring up the matter in a measure, and I will give you the result. I will first state that I cannot, in all cases, give you the names of my informants, since I have not asked their permission, but I am personally satisfied as to the truth of all these statements.

"In regard to the refusal of the International Railroad of Texas to co-operate in any way you will remember that Mr. Zamacona refers in his letter to the fact that that road had a subvention to build the road from Austin, the end of their present line, to the City of Mexico. They have failed as yet to carry out their project. Naturally, therefore, they looked with Mexico which would be likely to place in other hands the completion of a contract which, although unable, they still desire to carry out. On the other hand, in case of a war with Mexico a military necessity would compel the building of that road, to their manifest advantage, as at the close of such a war the road would naturally fall into their hands.

"Now for the reason why Mr. John W. Foster, our Mexican Minister, threw cold water on the scheme. My information on this point is largely derived from an American gentleman who has lived for sixteen years in the City of Mexico. From him I learn that in the first place Mr. Foster is obeying the instructions of the State Department in fostering the war policy of the administration, which, as it appears, is by no means abandoned. Further than this, he informs me that Mr. Foster is interested in the scheme for the building of the International Bailway extension to the City of Mexico, and that this invasion of merchants and railway men might lead to the opening of negotiations for the actual construction of this road, as well as give rise to a popular sentiment in this country in fall of the scheme of the State Department was sentiment in this country in fall of the city of peaceful relations with

three Northern States of Mexico, by seizure or purchase, and thus straighten the boundary line by carrying the line along the twenty-sixtn parallel, instead of along the Rio Grande, as at present. In conversation with the editor-in-chief of a prominent republican morning paper in this city he said to me:—'I told the President that I should oppose that policy with all the ability I have, being of the opinion that we had had plenty of war; that we desired no addition to our territory at this time. Neither did I think that we desired any more voters of the class that we should receive by the proposed annexation of additional Mexican territory.' This, of course, left me to inter that he had been asked to support that policy.

"It has been reported to me that personal friends of the administration have already secured large concessions of land from the owners in the form of options' upon the theory that if it became American soil its value would be very greatly enhanced.

"The conclusion that I come to is that there is a great field in Mexico for American enterprise, and I see no good reason why the merchants, manufacturers and railway men of the United States may not find an excelient market for the products of this country—a large field for the building of railways and an interchange of commerce between the two republies that shall make it impossible to distrust the friendly relations existing between the two countries, because there are no ties so strong between nations as those of commercial friendship.

"This khat the results of this visit will be such as to make it impossible for any political faction to raise the question of war with Mexico."

THE POLICE BOARD FIGHT

Mayor Cooper has received the following communication from General Smith, the president of the Police Board :--

nication from General Smith, the president of the Police Board:

CORMISSIONERS' OFFICE, POLICE DEFARTMENT, 1

Hon. EDWARD COOFER, Mayor:

DEAR SIR—A resolution introduced into the Board of Police by one of the Commissioners at the meeting of the Board on the 21st inst., together with an expianation thereupen introduced into a meeting held to-day, causes me to address a letter to you in my capacity as a member of the Board of Police by one of the content of the theory of the Board of Police (the acts of which have been questioned) and size in my character as a Police Commissioner, as some of the specifications point to individual acts of unspecified Commissioners.

I feel certain that from your knowledge of me you would not expect me to avoid any investigation of my official acts, and trust you will give the matter such examination as may be necessary to satisfy yourself entirely with reference to the carelessness, inclicioney or extravagance of the Board, and also the conduct of the individual members so far as it relates to their efficial positions.

While the Board of Police is by statute its own final anditor, the Mayor has always the right and is furnished by law with the means of investigating the disbursements of the Board, and, so far as I know, the Board has always courted investigation into its financial transactions.

With reference to the examination into the "condition of the police force proper to determine the justice of promotions, impartial discipline or constant enforcement of law," while the statute rests those matters entirely with the Board of Police, I shall be only too well pleased to lave you examination.

With no desire to relieve myself from an equal responsibility with my associates, I cannot but feet that assertions of such a character as conveyed by the resolution should be reasoned and therefore address you on my own account. Faithfully yours.

WILLIAM F. SMITH, Commissioner of Police.

WILLIAM F. SMITH, Commissioner of Police.

A POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

C. B. Casey, a negro, residing at No. 31 Chapel street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday morning by Detective Corr and Officer Burns, of Police Head-

OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

[Nore.-Letters intended for this column must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address to insure attention. Complainants who are unwilling to comply with this rule simply waste time in writing. Write only on one side of the paper.—ED. HERALD.]

TO THE EDITION OF THE HERALD:—
I have been badly victimized by the following broken banks—viz., the Security Savings Bank, the Merchants and Traders' Bank and the Sixpenny Savings Bank. Can you inform me and other depositors when we will get a dividend? T. F. C.

STREET DEPARTMENT NEGLECT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I should like to ask you if you know how I can get the ashes removed from the front of my place of the ashes removed from the front of my plas-business, No. 48 Crosby street? I have counted four ash carts pass and they have not looked toward the ash pile in front of me. It has been accumulating for the last six weeks, making the location sickening, C. P. WILLIAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I was obliged to apply to the Commissioners of Charities at New Year's for half a ton of coal. The visitors called on the 15th inst. and were perfectly satisfied as to my poverty. It is now fifteen day ago and yet no coal has come. Surely the freezen coal barges can now cross the river, but I and many others are frozen in our rooms. It is bad enough to be without winter clothing and food; but the want of heat is very severe.

C. S. J.

PARCELS ON THE THIRD AVENUE "L."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD :-Having to catch a train at the Grand Central Depot on Wednesday morning I went to the Hanover square station of the New York Elevated Railroad, but was refused admission because I carried two small bas kets of fruit and a small valise. The ticket sener said I had too much baggage, and that he could not allow mo on the train, consequently I had to leave the valise at my office while I took the two baskets to the Grand Central Depot, where I left them at the news stand, and had to return for the valise. I think this is a gross outrage, as all the parcels were small and it was at a time when the cars were not crowded.

MERCHANT. kets of fruit and a small valise. The ticket seller

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Car No. 158—a bobteil of the Eighth avenue Car No. 185—a bobben of the Eighth avenue line—left the stables lsst Tuesday night at half-past eleven o'clock, going north. About fif-teen passengers, including three ladies, were inside on leaving Fifty-ninth street. A squabble arose about fares between persons on the back plat form. Soon there were oaths, then clinching and blows, the parties crowding into the car amid the screams of the ladies. Then the car, was stopped for a few moments and the fight continued in the street, returning again to the car, and thus kept up for about fifteen blocks, the driver having given the reins to some one else and himself taking a free hand

in the fight.

When these cars were first put on I protested against their use, predicting such results. Is there no law to compel this company to protect their passengers? I know that some ladies refuse utterly to ride in these cars, because they have been insuited by the words and acts of men half intoxicated or worse,

INDIGNATION.

France never would have permanent republican in-stitutions until she recognized the Bible, honored the Sabbath and became a Christian nation. A monthe Sabbath and became a Christian nation. A monarchy might exist for ages with nothing but the iron grip of the despot to hold it together. Not so with a republic. It must have a Christian foundation. Our government had at least tried to deright, and all the resources of omnipotence were accordingly pledged in its defence. MacMahon retired from his ineffectual attempts to make France free. Revolution and cut-throatery behind France! revolution and cut-throatery behind France! revolution and cut-throatery in front of France! Alas for her! When the Sabbath in Brocklyn was as little regarded as is the Sabbath in Brocklyn was as little regarded as is the Sabbath in Paris then would the United States go downward by the same path that had been taken by France. Nothing but spiritual peace with God could give political peace to individuals and to nations.

States go downward by the same path that had been taken by France. Nothing but spiritual peace with God could give political peace to individuals and to nations.

Mr. Talmage said that one of the most important events of the past week was the passage of the anti-Chinese law by Congress. The United States government bad pronounced the Chinese lepers. It didn't like the shape of their eyes, the length of their hair, the size of their feet, the style of their coat. The Chinese worked too cheap and were determined not to spend a dollar until they carned it. They would not patronize our civilized graveyards, but insisted upon sending their bones back to their native land. Out upon such offenders. So it seemed that we were to fight over again the old battle of caste, of color and of race. If the Chinese were not permitted to come ashore at San Francisco they would come ashore at New York, at Boston and at New Orleans. Nothing but the annihilation of the globe could hinder them. Civilization has got under such swift headway that the democracy of religion was too broad and the world was too old for it to be possible to build around the United States another Chinese wall. Come they had, come they might, come they would never come when the gates of this country would be closed to them. God liked the Chinese physiognomy so well that He had made 400,000,000 Chinamen, while he had only created one Kearney. Mr. Talmage liked the pagasism of the Chinese, that endured insult uncomplainingly, better than the Christianity that hecarces and stongs and maula them. Of course, if Chinamen were shut out of America, Americans would be shut out of China. China had natural resources superior to those of the United States as fity is to one. The decree of Congress, if successful, would put up a bar against the most magnificent opportunity on the globe. The nation that got the inside track with China would be the richest on the face of the carth. Those who object to the Chinamen were shut out of America, Americans would be a monotony of be

PLYMOUTH PRAYER MEETING. "I have received to-day," said Mr. Beecher last

evening at the prayer meeting at Plymouth Church, "a note from a young lady, in which she says she is Detective Corr and Officer Burns, of Police Head-quarters, that city, charged with robbing the Jamaica (L. I.) Post Office and the residence of the postmaster, Mr. Charles H. Smith. Constable Smith, of Jamaica, took the prisoner to the latter place later in the day. It is said that the accused was seen leaving the town of Jamaica on the morning of the 23d ult with a bag in his possession.

KINGS COUNTY INEBRIATES.

Dr. T. L. Mason, president of the Inebriates' Home of Kings County, has just completed the eleventh annual report of that institution to the Legislature. It shows that the total number of cases treated during the year, including 76 readmissions, was 402. Among the patients admitted were 40 clerks, 2 clergymen, o lawyers, 26 increhants and 3 temperance lecturers. The receipts during the year were \$40,134 57, while the disbursements, including those for maintenance, amounted to \$41,038 87.

ONONDAGA'S "BLACK HOLE.

Better Treatment of the Helpless Insane Demanded.

NEW BUILDINGS REQUIRED

Charity Commissioners Recognize the Truthfulness of the Herald's Reports.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 30, 1879. Public opinion has just accomplished in Onondaga county a feat something akin to the cleansing of the Augean stables, which history tells us cost the brawny Hercules such a world of strength. At last, aided and abetted by the tremendous power of the press, the demands of an outraged community have been recognized by the incumbent Board of Super-visors; the stubborn facts, part and parcel of the scandalous management of the Poorhouse and In-sane Asylum, to the full airing of which the Herald lent itself, have been brought home, and with such actual force that the county's indifferent legislators were forced to conprayed for. This insures to those who, in the near future, may become helpless wards of Onondaga county something more than the treatment of wild beasts, although unfortunate enough to be placed between the walls of an asylum for the insane.

COMPELLED TO HEED THE PRESS.

That this change will be one greatly for the better need hardly be told observant readers of the Henald.
When in December last the horrifying picture was made public regarding the conduct of the Almshouse and Asylum for the Insane at Onondaga Hill, the HERALD was not behind in printing the startling picture in its news columns, and the editorial comments with which it teemed, when words were almost inadequate, were not fearless position which brought to bay the Board of Supervisors, who, for the pains the local press had taken to utter the indignation of the public, had vouchsafed only laughter and contempt. In a resoluand searching investigation the State Board of Charities were directed to step in and direct the inquiry proposed. The response was as prompt as its results were satisfactory. Hon. William P. Letchworth, president of the Board, and Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, secretary, in conjunction with a special committee of the Board of Supervisors, consisting of Messrs. Clarke, Gero and King, entered into the investigating business. From the outset the efforts of Mr. Letchworth and Dr. Hoyt were in concert, and the vast development of wrongs and divulgence of evils soon enlisted the hearty cooperation of the gentlemen supervisors, who were at first inclined to make their duties perfunctory, as Mr. Gere, one of the committee, announced before

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undergoing repair which will make its interior arrangement more in conformity with the ideas of modern civilization. The total incompetency and unfitness of the tive attendants under whose care were placed 130 demented beings were apparent.

MR. LETCHWORTH'S DESCRIPTION.

The opinion of the committee regarding the state of affairs as disclosed by the investigation, although still not shaped into a formal report, is an open secret. For instance, Mr. Levchworth, in his address at the ceremonics attending the recent opening of the Home for Soldiers and Sailors, at Bath, drew a graphic picture of the Onondaya County Foorhouse, and Insane Asylum, without mentioning its name; but his clear descriptions of the dungeons and other surroundings, and pointed allusions to the previous vocations of certain keepers could not be mistaken. He said:—The class of chronic insane with which the unfortunate soldier becomes identified are conducted in jail like structures, often damp and unwholesome, and illy ventilated: their recreation in the winter limited to the range of the gloomy halls and in summer, during the day to pens in which they are literally herded; sometimes, in these far away piaces, poorly clothed and uncleanly; sometimes, il blueb to say it, confined in dark dungeons of solid mason; but say it, confined in dark dungeons of solid mason; but say pauper, whose highest estate before falling to a condition of dependence was that, mayhap, of caring for stable horses. This was no flight of the imagination, it was simply President Letchworths truthful description of the Poorhouse and Insane Asylum of Onondaga county.

A NEW BULLDING DESTRABLE.

The extra session of the Board of Supervisors, held to receive the report of their own committee appointed to investigate the asylum wrongs, adjourned yesterday, having taken decisive action in the premises. Mr. Letchworth and *Dr. Hoyt, et the State Board of Charities, made as special visit to Syraense to make a verbal report. Their official report is made to the Legislature. Dr.

were so clear and pointed, and his facts and figures so well suthenticated, that no exception was taken to them.

What shall be done with the biggland as all example, Mr. Dyer, who thought that the county was well enough off at present in the care of its insane, asked why it was, if there was no extravagance at Willard, that it cost \$2.00 per week, when our superintendent is keeping his insane at eighty-five cents?

Dr. Hoyt took the inquiry as a cue, and touched pertinently on the faise economy of the poorhouse management of the State. He said at Willard the county paid for proper attendance, which in Onondaga was simply insignificant. There was no thought of character or numbers in their choice, and, as Mr. Gere said, there was not one of the five who was fit for his or her place.

Mr. Dyram—These persons have been holding their places for several years, have they not?

Dr. Hoyt—These, sir.

Mr. Dyram—Then why has not the Board of Charities called attention to their incompetency?

Dr. Hoyt—That's just what they have done. As

ong as ten years ago I pointed out the unfitness of

long as ten years ago I pointed out the unfitness of the head attendant, and since that time have recommended changes, but political influences have prevented the remedying of the evil.

The Board finally succumbed and adopted resolutions directing the Superintendent of the Poor to increase his force of attendants at the asylum as a temperary expedient, and just as soon as the State can receive them at Wilard Asylum the insane requiring special care shall be transferred to that institution.

It is understood that Mr. Letchworth and Dr. Hoyt are canvassing the State for the purpose of arousing a strong sentiment in tavor of Governor Robinson's recommendation that the Binghamton Inebriate Asylum be converted into an insane asylum similar to that at Ovid. Dr. Hoyt says that an expenditure of \$290,000 on that institution would fit it for the reception of 700 insane patients. It is also proposed to increase the capacity of the Willard Asylum. The policy of the State Board of Charities seems to be to eventually place all the pauper insane of the State in the custody of the State itself. The Board is therefore enlisting the influence of the different counties, so that the legislation at Albany may have the desired effect. Measures looking to this result will be introduced this winter, and Dr. Hoyt says very little opposition is apprehended.

INVESTIGATING DAVENPORT.

SEVERAL CITIZENS CLAIM THAT THEY WERE DE-TERRED FROM VOTING BY THREATS OF IM-PRISONMENT-MIKE NORTON'S EXPERIENCE.

The evidence taken before the Congressional Investigating Committee was resumed yesterday before a large audience of politicians and citizens interested in the result. There was nothing of special importance elicited from the large number of witnesses examined, and those who were present in expectation of hearing Mr. Davenport address the committee in his own defence were disappointed.

Michael Obright was recalled, and was handed a paper purporting to be a voluntary surrender of his

naturalization papers.
"That is wrong," said Mr. Obright. "I did not voluntarily surrender my naturalization papers. You said you would examine them, and that they would be returned to me." "Who so informed you?" said Mr. Davenport.

"You yourself," was the answer. "I paid \$3 for those papers, and I want them." "I guess you'll have to wait awhile." replied Mr.

Davenport.

Arnold Lustig, real estate owner, at No. 511 Fifth avenue, came to this country in 1863, and was naturalized in 1868; when he went to register he learned that these papers were looked upon as illegal; he

alized in 1866; when he went to register he learned that these papers were looked upon as illegal; he went to Commissioner Davenport, but received no satisfaction; he consulted with Judge Choate and others, who said the papers were all right and he could vote on them; did so, and considered his arrest was an outrage.

Patrick J. Dugan said he served in the Marine corps, and was naturalized in 1808 on his discharge papers. He registered and swore in his vote on election day, and was arrested. He was taken before Commissioner Deuel and sent to Luddow Street Jail, where he was kept until the following Thursday.

Commissioner Devel and sent to Luddow Street Jail, where he was kept until the following Thursday.

Commissioner Devenport offered in evidence Dugan's application for papers, showing that they were taken out as a miner.

Edward Hall, of No. 411 Second avenue, was next called. He was an inspector of election in the Sixtenth Assembly distract on election day; the republican supervisor objected to rec-iving a citizen's vote; witness insisted, and it was sworn in; the Marshai then arrested the party; this intimidated others with 1868 papers from coming to the polls; at least fifteen in his district kept away on this account; a man, named Koch, who had 1868 papers, when he came there to vote, was told he would be arrested; he went away, but came back after a while and, offering to vote the combination ticket, put it in the box and was not arrested.

Sigmund Klingstein was next called. He testified that when he received notice that his papers, dated in 1808, were illegal he saw Commissioner Davenport, who took them away and told him he would be obliged to take out new papers; he took advice in the matter and got duplicate papers of the Superior Court, and voted upon them; he was arrested and taken to republican headquarters, but vas allowed to go on his own recognizance.

"Is aw Mr. Davenport alterward," said the witness, "and he said he guessed it was a mistake."

"Is made 3,009 just such mistake," remarked Ell

appointed by Mr. Davenport of at his suggestion, ecept a small number whom he may have recommended for the position; the warrants used by Commissioner Davenport did not go directly to the marshals, but to the supervisors; he did not consider this a proper method of issuing these warrants; witness was asked as to the cost of these proceedings upon the government, but the question was ruled out.

John Willing testined that he was a veteran of the Mexican war and of the war of the rebellion; had served in the army and navy and had been a voter for thirty-three years; on last election day he was arrested and brought before Commissioner Davenport, who discharged him, saying his arrest was a mistake.

A RACY WINNESS.

port, who discharged him, saying his arrest was a mistake.

A RACY WINNESS.

Michael Norton was the next witness. He had hardly been sworn when he cried out, "It's a nasty shame that one man can make rules for a whole city."

"Just keep quiet, Michael," said counsel.

"How can I keep quiet and talk?" retorted the witness. (Laughter in the court room.)

Witness then told of his going to the polls and learning on the way that he would be arrested if he voted:—I went to the polls, however, and one of the marshals comes to me and whispers to me, "Mike Norton, if you vote I'll arrest you;" "By gorra," says I, "I'll go round a little first; it won't do to be arrested as early; if I'm to get a night's lodging I'll wait till the evening;" I went home to the old woman and told her I expected to be locked up—(great laughter)—after a little recreation I went back to the polls, but Davenport's hounds were waiting for me; "that's Mike Norton," said one of them, "arrest him;" "Hould," says I, "I havn't voted yet; "I turned away a bit, and then I began to think of the poor devils down in the city Hall without grub or water to drink; then I eays to myself, "Mike Norton, go hoome and keep yourself away from these hounds of Davenport," and so I did, (Great laughter).

After a brief and unimportant examination of Commissioner Little sand Join Foley the committee adjourned to this morning at half-past ten.

BUSINESS TROUBLES,

Fifty-three failures were reported in this city dur ing the month of January, in which the total liabili-ties amounted to \$1,412,304, and assets \$305,006. This is a very flattering exhibit as compared with the cor responding month of 1878, when there were 129 failures, with aggregate liabilities of \$7,700,000.

Failures in the hardware trade throughout the country are attracting attention, and yesterday the New York Hardware Board of Trade received the an-New York Hardware Board of Trade received the announcement of the failure of Bartlett, Parker & Co., of Dalies, Texas, who have stepped goods in transit. Oliver & Norton, of Macon, Ga., have failed, with \$10,000 habilities. Mr. James H. Goldey, Actuary of the Board, on behalf of the New York creditors, swore out a bill on which an injunction was granted, restraining the firm from doing business and the Sheriff was placed in charge.

Frederick Lowis was yesterday appointed assigned of George Guental & Son, wholesale dealers in piano hardware.

Myer Lichtenauer, importer of diamonds and watches, made an assignment yesterday to Joseph M. Lichtenauer, giving three preterences.

Adolph Seilgman, dealer in cigars, made an assignment yesterday to Julius Newwitter, without preference.

The failure of L. E. Stainbeck, a cotton broker, was announced in the Exchange yesterday. His liabilities are said to be very small.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

DUTCHER-OADEN .-- At the residence of the bride's DUTCHER-OLDEN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on January 14, by Rev. L. A. Ostrander, ENOCH DUTCHER, of New York city, to FANNIE RANKIN, HARDLES,—ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, by the Rev. J. Wardlaw, JONE A. FERIER to BELLE, Aughter of the late Phillip D. Nellis, of this city. No cards,

HATHDUN—HAYS.—ON Monday, January 27, 1879, by the Rev. Samuel Earp, JONETH D., RATHBUN TO ANNIE E., daughter of William Hays. No cards.

DIED.

AHERN.—KATIE FLORENCE, only daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Ahern, aged 6 mouths and 19 days. Funeral Saturday, February 1, at ten o'clock A. M., from 330 av. A. No coaches allowed.

Barry.—David Barry, son of Thomas Barry and Elizabeth Magner, a native of Castletown Boche, county Cork, Ireland, aged 25 years.

A solemn requiem mass will be said for his soul in St. Elizabeth Church, Fort Washington, on Sunday, February 2, at half-past eleven A. M. Funeral from the church to St. Raymond's Cemetery, Westchester county. Relatives and friends are invited.

BENNET.—Entered into rest January 31, 1879, at Red Bank, N. J., Sahah A., diest daughter of the late Derick Bennett, aged 62 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Presbyterian Church, Red Bank, N. J., Monday, February 3, at eleven A. M.

BOYLAN.—On January 31, Parnack Boylan, of Parish of Araghal, county Monaghan, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at one P. M., from his late residence, 154 West 18th st.

BROWN.—On January 39 James B. Bnown, in the 7th year of his age.

BROWN.—On January 30 James B. Brown, in the 77th year of his age. Fineral services at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington av., Morrisania, on Sunday, February 2, at half-past one o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.
CITTI.—January 29, 1879, MARY FORTUNATA CORSA

CITIL.—January 29, 1879, Many Fortunata Corsa Cittl.

Funeral on Saturday, at twelve o'clock, from her late residence, 207 East 84th st. Relatives and friends invited.

Closs.—At Greenwich. Conn., January 30, Many Harr, widow of Jonathan A. Close.

Funeral from the residence of her son, Alien H. Close. Saturday, at two o'clock. Carriages awaiting the arrival of 19:10 train from New York. Relatives and friends invited.

COLEMAN.—On Wednesday, January 29, 1879, at the residence of his parents, 501 Grand st., Brooklyn, E. D., Hiram T. Colleman.

Funeral services at the Church of the Impaculate Conception, corner Leonard and Manger sts. this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

COLLINS.—On Thursday, January 30, John J. Colleman.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' reidence, 36 Hamilton st., on Saturday, February 1, at half-past nine o'clock A. M.; from thence to St. James' Charch. Coopen.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, January 29, 1879, at Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester county, N. Y., John W. Coopen, in the 80th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, Dobbs' Ferry, on Saturday, Feoruary 1, on arrival of the 10:35 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot, New York. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

at the depot. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

DAIN,—On Wednesday, January 29, JAMES R. DALT.
Funeral on Saturday, February 1, atten A. M., from his late residence, 105 East 56th st.

DALRYMPLE,—On Friday, January 31, after a lingering illness, CHARLES DALRYMPLE, a native of Scotland, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Sunday atternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Margaret Graham, 103 Ainslie at., Brooklyn, E. D.

Dumfries and Hamilton (Scotland) papers please copy.

Dumfries and Hamilton (Scotland) papers please copy.

DE LANCEY.—On Thursday, January 30, Margarer, relict of David De Lancey, in the 81st year of her age, Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the tuneral, from the residence of her son-inlaw, Robert White, 149 East 61st st., on Monday, Feirary 3, at one o'clock P. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

DUNK.—On January 30, Margarer DUNK, beloved wife of John Dunn, a native of Ardkeenan, county Reacommon, Ireland, in the 35th year of her age.

May she rest in peace.

Funeral will take place, from her late residence, 1,237 2d av., on Sunday, the 2d inst., at one o'clock sharp: thence to Calvary Cometery.

May she rest in peace.

Funeral will take place, from her late residence, 1,237 2d av., on Sunday, the 2d inst., at one o'clock sharp: thence to Calvary Cemetery.

Exall... On Friday, January 31, 1879, Charles H.
Exall., formerly of Virginia.

The funeral services will be held on Sunday, February 2, at half-past one P. M., at the St. Luke's Hospital. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Flanagan.—Thursday, January 30, 1879, Patrick Flanagan, aged 77.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, 27 Renwick st., to Calvary Cemetery, on Sunday, February 2, at two o'clock P. M. Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

Gueutal.—On Friday, January 31, wife of George F. Gueutal.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 37 West 4th st., at ten o'clock Sunday morning.

Hamilton.—On Friday, January 31, ALEXANDER Hamilton, son of John and Mary Ann Hamilton, aged 12 years.

His funeral will take place on Sunday, February 2, at one o'clock, from the residence of his father, 100th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

Hamilton.—Friday, January 31, 1879, James Hamilton.

Funeral will take place Sunday at one o'clock, from

Hamilton.—Friday, January 31, 1879, James Hamilton.

Funeral will take place Sunday, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 163 West 20th st.

Hastings.—On the 30th of January, at his late residence, 46 Greenwich st., Michael Hastings, of the county Clare, Ireland, 58 years of age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the tuneral, on Sunday, at two P. M. Henneck.—Suddenly, on January 30, Minnig, wife of William Herbeck, daughter of the late August Halbe, aged 23 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's Churen, 6th st., between 1st and 2d aws., Saturday, February 1, at half-past one o'clock.

Hookers.—At the residence of her son-in-law, John W. Hamersley, 255 5th aw., New York, January 30, Plelen Sanah, widow of the late James Hooker, of Poughkeepsie.

HELEN SARAM, widow of the late James Hooker, of Pouphkeepsie.

The funeral services will take place at Grace Church, Broadway, on Saturday, February 1, at half-past mixed.

A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

HUDSON.—Wednesday, January 29, SUSANNA, wife of George Hudson, aged 78 years.

Funeral from late residence, 99 Kosciusko st., Brooklyn, Sunday, February 2, at two o'clock.

KENNEDY.—On Friday morning, January 31, 1879.

Dr. P. I. KENNEDY, in the 40th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KENNEDY.—On Friday January 31, Thomas KENNET.

Kennedy.—On Friday morning, January 31, 18.3.

Dr. P. I. Kennedy, in the 40th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Kenney.—On Friday, January 31, Thomas Kenney, native of county Longtord, parish of Edgeworthstown, Ireland, aged 72 years.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, 137 Hamilton av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, February 2, 41 two o'clock P. M.

Kinlen.—On Thursday, January 30, Mrs. Mark Kinlen. native of parish of Granard, county Longford, Ireland, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends of the family and of her sons, Michael and Patrick Brady, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 445 7th av., on Saturday, February 1, at ten o'clock A. M. and from thence to Church of the Holy Innocents, where a solemn mass of requirem will be offered for the repose of her soul.

KNAPP.—At Round Hill. Conn., on the 31st ult., Saman, Jaughter of O. C. Knapp, aged 27 years.

Funeral service on Monday, February 3, at 12 M., at her father's residence. Carriages in waiting at Greenwich station to meet 9 o'clock A. M. train from New York.

Millen.—Acknowledgment.—Mary Elizabeth Miller and family return their sincere thanks to relatives and friends and the Long Island Bowling Club for their sympathy and kind attendance at the funeral of George Christopher Miller, our dearly beloved husband, father, father-in-law and grandfather.

Millen.—January 31, Abelia Lourse, daughter of Harrie and Evelyn Miller, aged 6 months.

Funeral Sunday, February 2, at one o'clock, from 2635, Varick st., Jersey City. Relatives and friends cordially invited.

Moore, aged 24 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

son Michael, 100 L. 84 years. Notice of funeral in Sunday's HEBALD. Natice of funeral in Sunday's HEBALD.

Notice of funeral in Sunday's Hebald.

McGinn.—On Wednesday, January 29, Patrick McGinn, aged 26 years, native of the parish of Kilskirrey, county Tyrone, Ireland.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 230 East 40th st., at one o'clock on Saturday.

Patlemen.—On the 31st ult., at the residence of the late Charles Wall, Esq., No. 43 Park av., New York, Jesse Patlemen, of Jersey City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 173 Wayne St., Jersey City, on Monday, February 3, at ten o'clock A. M. Friends will please not send flowers.

Pawron.—On Thursday, January 30, at his residence, 135 West 56th at., Hersy Pawron, of this city, in the 63d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner Madison av. and 44th st., on Monday, at hair-past nine A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

Purex.—On Wodnesday, January 29, Eowann T.

past nine A. M. P. Is requested that no nowers of sent.

PRICE,—On Wodnesday, January 29, Eoward T.,
PRICE, of Oxford, England, after a very short illness of nephritis, aged 31 years.

Puneral from his late residence, 197 3d av., Sunday, February 2, at one o'clock. Friends and members of A. O. F., Tailors P. B. U. and Albion Society are respectfully invited to attend.

English papers please copy.

SEALY.—In Brooklyn, January 30, 1879, Josept SEALY.—In Grown Tailorn St. Control of the P. M., from Tailorn St. Sealy Sea

ernacle Baptist Caurch, corner Third place and Clinton st.

Sill.—On Friday, the 31st ult., at five A. M.,
GEORGE, infant son of George T. and Ida May Sill,
aged 5 months.

Burial from residence of parents, 358 East 124th st.,
on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

STEINIBECH.—On January 36, Issue, beloved son of
Simon and Adelaide Steinreich, in the 5th year of his

Simon and Adelaide Steinreich, in the 5th year of his age.

Funeral on Sunday, nine A. M., from the residence of his perents, 231 East Sist st. Omit flowers.

Wain,—Sundanly, on Friday, January 31, Juna Deviess, wife of J. Q. A. Ward and daughter of the late Charless F. Valentine.

Funeral from her late residence, 9 West 49th st., on Monday, February 3, at two P. M. No flowers.

Wontendyrke.—On Wednesday, January 29, ANR WONTENDYRK, aged 67, widow of the late C. R. Wottendycke.

WOMERSDYKE, aged 67, widow of the late C. R. Wortendycke.

Relatives and triends are invited to attend the functual, on Saturday, February 1, from her late residence, at flackensack, N. J., at two o'clock P. M. Train leave Jersey City at 12 o'clock noon, by New Jersey Midhaud Railroad.

Woon,—On Thursday, January 3), Louisa, A., beloved wife of A. G. Wood.

Puneral services at her late residence, 117 West 15th st., on Sunday, February 2, at two P. M.